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UTTOXETER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health and of the Senior Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1958

NOVEMBER, 1959

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See page 19.

UTTOXETER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Clerk to the Council: JOHN H. KENNY

Chairman: Councillor W. RATCLIFFE

Vice-Chairman: Councillor W. A. OLDHAM

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Councillor W. A. OLDHAM

Deputy Chairman of Health Committee:
Councillor The REV. O. G. EDE

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:
DR. S. M. DURKIN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector:
A. F. WARD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Certified Food Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspector:
H. NUTTER, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Food Inspector.

SURVEYOR:
H. W. PUGHE

ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Holly Dene,
High Street,
Uttoxeter.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Uttoxeter Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the Uttoxeter Rural District for the year of 1958. This report has been drafted to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular No. 2/59.

Despite a sunless summer, 1958 was an excellent year for the health of the district. The number of cases of infectious disease was the lowest ever recorded—perhaps we in Britain thrive on adverse weather conditions.

In respect of many infectious diseases the forecasts of our predecessors that they would be controlled by sanitary measures have been fulfilled. In some, artificially induced immunity has resulted in their virtual disappearance, *e.g.* diphtheria. It is generally considered therefore that the time is ripe for a reassessment of notifiable infectious diseases. Some diseases are notifiable by general practitioners to the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health Act, 1936 ; others are compulsorily notifiable by reason of regulations made by the Ministry of Health. Notification was introduced primarily for the purpose of control, but also to find the channel of spread and to ascertain the incidence of any particular disease in the community. It is now suggested that with the exception of those diseases where prompt notification, preferably by telephone, on an individual basis, is essential for control, *e.g.* suspected food poisoning and smallpox, notification be made on a weekly basis giving age and sex of cases only. Weekly notification on these lines would eliminate a great deal of unnecessary clerical work for general practitioners and Public Health Department Staffs, and would still provide sufficient information epidemiologically.

On the other hand, the increasing incidence of non-infectious and social diseases makes one wonder whether a system of notification in these cases would not enable the Medical Officer of Health to obtain data which would prove invaluable for research workers. Many of the diseases which affect the modern community are half medical and half social. Their study requires the combined approach of not only the medical profession and sociologists, but also the Church, for lack of religious conviction contributes largely to the sense of insecurity and purposelessness afflicting many

people today, and in particular the younger generation. The Medical Officer of Health is, by reason of his dutes and his medical training, the most suitable person to act as co-ordinator for the study of these diseases, their cause, classification and prevention.

Consideration of the vital statistics of your district for 1958 reveals that the most striking factor is the increase in the birth rate from 11.4 in 1957 to 16.4 in 1958. This is in accordance with the national trend, which is also 16.4 for 1958, and is the highest since the immediate post war years. The crude death rate per 1,000 population in 1958 was 9.3 which is practically the same as in 1957 (9.16). There was unfortunately one maternal death due to a serious complication of pregnancy. It is gratifying to record, however, that the Infant Mortality Rate was reduced to 32.2 (61.5 in 1957).

A notable occasion during the year from the Public Health point of view was the official opening of the Abbots Bromley Sewage Works. This event represented an important step forward in the improvement of environmental hygiene in your district. Similar schemes are planned for Mayfield and Rocester where the existing systems of sewerage and sewage disposal are very unsatisfactory, and these are referred to in more detail in your Surveyor's report.

The passing of the Litter Act in 1958 deserves mention, particularly in a report on a Rural district such as this which has an influx of picnickers during the summer months. This piece of legislation makes the unauthorised leaving of litter an offence, and is welcome from an aesthetic point of view, for nothing is more unsightly than a litter strewn countryside, but also because of the danger of crippling injuries to both human beings and animals from broken glass and discarded tins. It is hoped that the provisions of this Act, together with other measures such as the distribution of sufficient litter bins in suitable places, will lead to a substantial reduction in the litter nuisance.

With regard to the routine work of the Public Health Department, the housing and food inspection, complaints received and dealt with, etc., figures are given in the report of your Chief Public Health Inspector. But statistics give only a bare impression of the actual work involved, and I thank him and his assistant for the efficient and conscientious way in which they have carried out their duties and for their unfailing support and co-operation.

My thanks are due also to your Surveyor, Rating Officer and Housing Manager for their contribution to this report, and to the clerical staff whose assistance I greatly appreciate.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. DURKIN.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	Acres, 55,228
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population (Mid 1958)	11,310
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1958 according to Rate Books	3,108
Rateable Value	£131,110
Sum represented by the product of 1d. rate	£493
Number of persons per acre	0.20
Number of houses per acre	0.056
Average number of persons per house	3.63

The seventeen parishes of the Uttoxeter Rural District comprise, in the main, agricultural communities whose principal concern is dairy and, to a lesser extent, arable farming. The three principal villages in the District are Rocester, Mayfield and Abbots Bromley, and two of these parishes offer alternative employment to agriculture. Thus there is a cotton mill at Rocester and a silk mill at Mayfield, and at Rocester an Excavator Vehicle Factory. In addition, quite a number of the residents in your district find work at the agricultural implement factory in Uttoxeter, at the various residential schools in the area, and on transport and other services. A proportion of the residents in your district who are not engaged in agricultural pursuits live in your district, very often at some distance from their place of occupation, because of the difficulty of obtaining housing accommodation in the urban areas adjacent to their place of employment.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (*Factor*—1.12)	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Legitimate	93	86	179
Illegitimate	5	2	7
	98	88	186
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			16.4
Adjusted Birth Rate			18.36

Stillbirths	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Legitimate	4	5	9
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	4	5	9
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			46.1
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			0.79
Total Births (live and still)			195

Deaths (*Factor* 1.10)	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
	64	42	106
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population			9.3
Adjusted Death Rate			10.23
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)			1
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			5.1

Deaths of Infants under 1 *year of age*

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	—	1	1
	3	3	6
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births— Total			32.2
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Legitimate			27.9
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—Illegitimate			142.8

Deaths of Infants under 4 *weeks old*

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	—	1	1
	3	2	5
Death rate of infants under 4 wks. old, i.e. Neonatal death rate			26.8
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			3.7%
Maternal deaths			—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			0.00

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Uttoxeter Rural District, 1958

Causes of Death	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Tuberculosis, respiratory	–	–	–
Tuberculosis, other	–	–	–
Syphilitic disease	–	–	–
Diphtheria	–	–	–
Whooping Cough	–	–	–
Meningococcal infections	–	–	–
Acute poliomyelitis	–	–	–
Measles	–	–	–
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	–	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	–	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	–	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	–	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	–	–	–
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	3	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	–	–	–
Diabetes	–	–	–
Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	10	18
Coronary disease, angina	10	3	13
Hypertension with heart disease	–	1	1
Other Heart diseases	10	9	19
Other circulatory diseases	4	1	5
Influenza	–	–	–
Pneumonia	6	1	7
Bronchitis	3	1	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	–	–	–
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	–	–	–
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	–	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	–	–	–
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	–	1	1
Congenital malformations	–	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	4	9
Motor vehicle accidents	2	–	2
All other accidents	1	–	1
Suicide	–	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	–	–	–
	64	42	106

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1951 to 1958

Year	Rates per 1,000 estimated Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
1958	16.4	0.79	9.3	32.2
1957	11.4	0.70	9.16	61.5
1956	15.00	0.26	9.2	17.1
1955	16.06	0.26	8.9	22.3
1954	14.7	0.36	9.09	30.3
1953	13.4	0.17	7.9	26.17
1952	15.93	0.26	8.2	60.1
1951	15.9	0.26	8.5	5.78

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1958 and 1957 WITH THOSE FOR ENGLAND and WALES FOR THE SAME YEARS

	Year	Rates per 1,000 Estimated Population			Rate per 1000 Live Births
		Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
Uttoxeter Rural District	1958	16.4	0.79	9.3	32.2
	1957	11.4	0.70	9.16	61.5
England and Wales	1958	16.4	0.36	11.7	22.5
	1957	16.1	0.37	11.5	23.1

CANCER DEATHS

Noted below are the total annual deaths from cancer according to sex with regard to your District during 1958 and the 9 previous years. The percentage which these Cancer deaths form of the total deaths is also shown.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of Total Deaths
1958	11	7	18	16.9
1957	13	11	24	21.8
1956	5	15	20	19.2
1955	8	5	13	13
1954	6	10	16	15.8
1953	6	6	12	13.3
1952	6	4	10	10.4
1951	8	7	15	6.1
1950	9	9	18	13.9

Summary of Site of Cancer

Stomach	.....	2 females
Breast	.....	2 females
Other Sites	.....	10 males and 3 females
LUNG AND BRONCHUS	.....	1 male

Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 *population*

Uttoxeter	.....	1.59
England and Wales	.....	2.06

BIRTH RATE, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY

Rates per 1,000 population

	Uttoxeter Rural District	*England and Wales*
Births		
Live Births	16.4	16.4
Stillbirths	0.79	0.36
Deaths		
All Causes	9.3	11.7
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	0.10
Influenza	—	0.05
Smallpox	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Pneumonia	0.61	0.54
Coronary and Arteriosclerotic Disease	1.14	1.86

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICE

Laboratory Facilities

This district is served by the Public Health Laboratory in Stafford, which is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health.

Samples and specimens submitted by general practitioners and by the Public Health Department are examined and reported on. An advisory service is also available in the event of the outbreak of an infectious disease such as food poisoning, and on these occasions the helpful advice of the Director, Dr. Mackay-Scollay, is much appreciated.

Ambulance Facilities

(*An Area Health Function*)

During 1958 a 24 hour service has been maintained by the Staffordshire Ambulance Service, which has been under Radio Control since 1956.

There are six ambulance cars stationed at Uttoxeter—three can be adapted for sitting cases, also one Civil Defence Ambulance.

The Uttoxeter Ambulance Staff consists of a personnel of 17 men, and the day is divided into three periods of eight hours.

Home Nursing

(*An Area Health Function*)

The service is carried out by the District Nurses and one Nurse is available for each of the parishes as follows :—

(i) Okeover, Stanton, Mayfield, Wootton, Ramshorn, and Ellastone.

(ii) Rocester and Denstone.

(iii) Leigh, Kingstone (Gratwich only) and Croxden.

(iv) Uttoxeter Rural and Kingstone (except Gratwich).

(v) Abbots Bromley and Blithfield.

(vi) Marchington, Draycott-in-the-Clay and Newborough.

In most cases the nurse undertakes the duties of a general nurse, a midwife and in some cases also carries out the duties of a Health Visitor and of School Nurse in the parish for which they are responsible.

Since 1954 the nursing services for the parishes of Abbots Bromley and Blithfield have been undertaken by the following nurses :

Nurse Dunn of Abbots Bromley, for General and Midwifery Services in the village and for Blithfield.

Nurse Francis of Stramshall, Health Visiting for the parish of Abbots Bromley and Blithfield.

HOSPITALS, TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

Hospitals

There are no hospitals in the Uttoxeter Rural District, and, as in previous years, the arrangements in this connection were as follows :—

Infectious Diseases

The majority of cases of infectious diseases in this district are, when necessary, admitted to Bucknall Isolation Hospital.

General Medical and Surgical Cases

Patients suffering from medical and surgical conditions, on account of which they require to be admitted to hospital, go mainly to the infirmaries at Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, Stafford and Burton-on-Trent. Whereas under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary at Derby was included in the Sheffield Hospital Region, the other three infirmaries referred to above were situated in the Birmingham Hospital Region. Nevertheless, it is possible for patients from Uttoxeter to be admitted to any of these hospitals irrespective of the administrative boundary.

Maternity and Gynaecological Cases

These cases are mainly admitted to the Derbyshire Hospital for Women, The North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent, the Ashbourne Maternity Home and to Burton Maternity Unit.

Geriatric Cases

Old people suffering from chronic illness and in need of care and attention are admitted to Fernleigh, Stafford ; Trent House, Stone ; Ivy House, Cannock ; and occasionally to the Geriatric Unit, Bucknall.

Tuberculosis Dispensary

Most patients attend the Stafford Centre by appointment, but all are visited in their homes by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor. Some attend the Burton Clinic.

Minor Ailments Clinic

The Local Education Authority, the Staffordshire County Council, during 1958, continued to provide a Minor Ailment Clinic. The Clinic is held at Heath House on Friday mornings.

Infant Welfare Centres

The Staffordshire County Council, during 1958, as the Local Health Authority, provide an Infant Welfare Clinic in Uttoxeter. Sessions are held on each Friday afternoon at Heath House.

Ante-Natal Clinic

The Ante-Natal Clinic is provided also by the Staffordshire County Council. Sessions are held fortnightly on Tuesday afternoons at Heath House.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The Service is provided by the Local Health Authority under permissive powers deriving from Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

This is one of the services provided in the National Health Act for which the local health authority, with the approval of the

Minister, may recover from persons availing themselves of it, such charge as the authority considers reasonable, having regard to the means of those persons. In some cases no charge is made for the service. There are 10 part-time Helps and 38 cases have been assessed in 1958.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

The arrangement made between the Uttoxeter Rural and Urban District Councils means that your Health Inspectors continue to carry out inspectorial duties for the two areas.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Inspections—Summary of Visits

Inspection of houses for general defects and also re : Rent Act, 1957	99
Inspection of houses re : Application for Council Houses	19
Re-inspection of houses regarding repairs	40
Visits to houses (Slum Clearance)	91
Inspection of Tents, Vans and Sheds	26
Verminous and Dirty Premises	12
Sanitary Accommodation and Drainage work	71
Meat Inspection	343
Food Preparing Premises—Ice Cream	16
Other Foods	42
Catering Establishments	7
School Canteen	13
Licensed Premises	25
Visits re : Milk supply	8
Slaughterhouses and Slaughterman's Licences	13
Knacker Yards	5
Infectious Diseases	15
Food Poisoning. Enquiries etc.	40
Visits *re* Water Supply	46
Ditches and Water Courses	40
Public Cleansing Service (including Tip supervision)	202
Accumulation of Refuse	23
Nightsoil Collection Service	77
Rodent Control	43
Keeping of Animals	8
Factories (including Bakehouses)	18
Factories Act, 1937—Fire Escapes	4
Smoke Abatement	18
Other Nuisances	13
Miscellaneous Visits	25
TOTAL	1,402

Notices Served

Notices served during Year	*No. Served*	*No. Complied with (Served 1958 and previously)*
Informal notices and letters as to general matters	27	21
Verbal notices as to general matters	19	19
Informal notices to provide dustbins	4	4
Statutory Notices :		
(*a*) Housing Act, 1936	Nil	Nil
(*b*) Public Health Act, 1936	Nil	Nil

Complaints received and dealt with during the year

Total number received	42
General Disrepair of Dwellings	3
Others	39

Water Supply

Water samples have been taken regularly for Bacteriological examination and Chemical analysis, and the following Table shows the result of such sampling.

Source	*No. of Samples taken for Bacteriological examination and Chemical Analysis*	*RESULTS*		
		Satis-factory	*Unsatis-factory*	*Doubt-ful*
Wells (Private)	3	1	1	1
,, (Public)	–	–	–	–
Springs (Private)	2	–	2	–
,, (Public)	2	1	1	–
Mains Supply :				
(*a*) Public	1	1	–	–
(*b*) Private	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	8	3	4	1

Sample of Water from Cottage, Upper Mayfield—Public Supply

Bacteriological Examination Report :—

Date and hour of collection ..... 16.4.58..... 10.40 a.m.

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days at 37°C. ..... Nil per 100 ml.

Chemical Analysis :

pH Value	7.3
	parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212°F.	24.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.15
Chlorine present as Chloride	1.3
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	Nil
Appearance	Clear and colourless
Metallic Contamination	Nil
Free Chlorine	Nil

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

It has been possible to continue a fortnightly collection from approximately 2,950 dwellings (3,050 bins), and this service is afforded to all properties having a reasonably good access road. Six men were engaged on this work, and on tip levelling and maintenance work.

Two modern type low loading refuse vehicles (12 cu. yd. capacity) are used on this work, with a tipper lorry as an auxiliary vehicle. A total of 16,650 miles was covered during the year.

Refuse disposal continued along the lines of the previous year, the extreme northern part of the district being served by a refuse tip at Clifton, which is outside the Uttoxeter Rural District Council area. By arrangement with the Ashbourne Rural District Council, a portion of their Clifton tip was used thus avoiding a long haul to the tip at Denstone.

During 1958 the main refuse tips at Denstone and Abbots Bromley were used, together with smaller tips at Marchington and Leigh.

As far as is practicable, tipping is " controlled," and every effort is made to maintain the tips in a hygienic condition and free from insect and rat infestation.

NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION SERVICE

Due to the increase in the number of pails emptied, and large travelling involved, it is possible only to maintain an 8 day collection service. There are, however, bound to be some lapses, as one day per month the vehicle is garaged for greasing, washing, etc.

The vehicle used is an 800 gallon cesspool emptying machine, fitted with hopper attachment, and to maintain the ever-increasing pail emptying, it is not possible to carry out cesspool emptying.

Approximately 1,100 pails are emptied regularly, and for this purpose the vehicle travelled 11,000 miles.

24 pails from properties within the Uttoxeter Urban district are emptied weekly, and your vehicle is also used for the emptying of pails and tanks at Uttoxeter Racecourse—the cost of all such work is chargeable upon the Urban District Council.

HOUSING

The Council's 5 year Programme of Slum Clearance envisaged the demolition of 192 houses.

Of this number 48 were included in the Parish of Rocester, as being possible re-development schemes.

Due to lack of adequate mains water supply and sewage disposal, building of houses for Slum Clearance has been seriously retarded. Also, due to repair and improvement work on some of the houses, it will probably be necessary to revise the 1955 list of houses, deleting some and including others originally deferred for the 2nd five year programme.

The following shows the progress made during 1958.

Houses represented as being unfit for human habitation	5
Demolition Orders made	Nil
Houses demolished	Nil

Number of Applicants on Waiting List at beginning of 1958 :

Abbots Bromley	31	Leigh	12
Blithfield	2	Marchington	28
Denstone	23	Mayfield	28
Draycott	22	Newborough	4
Kingstone	9	Rocester	37

Uttoxeter Rural 36

TOTAL 232

Number of Applicants on Waiting List at end of 1958 :

Abbots Bromley	22	Leigh	8
Blithfield	3	Marchington	25
Denstone	10	Mayfield	22
Draycott	20	Newborough	9
Kingstone	5	Rocester	35

Uttoxeter Rural 28

TOTAL 187

The number of Housing Applicants were considerably reduced in February, 1958, when a re-registration was called for. Following the re-registration, applications were reduced in the under-mentioned districts :—

Abbots Bromley	reduced by	13
Blithfield	,, ,,	1
Denstone	,, ,,	14
Draycott	,, ,,	3
Kingstone	,, ,,	3
Leigh	,, ,,	5
Marchington	,, ,,	11
Mayfield	,, ,,	12
Newborough	,, ,,	1
Rocester	,, ,,	14
Uttoxeter Rural	,, ,,	21
Total Applications cancelled		98

During the year, 3 bungalows at Draycott were let for the first time together with 2 houses at Rocester, the first new houses in the Rural District for several years.

During the year, vacancies occurring were very few, as under :

Uttoxeter Rural	1	Kingstone	1
Rocester	5	Draycott	2
Mayfield.....	3	Marchington	1
Abbots Bromley	3		

TOTAL 16

All the lettings at Abbots Bromley were restricted to Agricultural tenants, together with one at Draycott.

The Bungalows erected at Draycott enabled accommodation to be found for 3 families living in slum clearance property.

FACTORIES

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections
(1) Non-Mechanical	2	2
(2) Mechanical Factories	37	16
TOTAL	39	18

Outworkers

There are now no outworkers in the district.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During 1958 your Public Health Inspectors made 26 visits in connections with licensed caravans, and caravans temporarily stationed in the area.

In the year 1 licensed caravan moved from the district, 2 new licences were granted, and 5 licences were renewed for a further 12 months.

WATER SUPPLY

Re-Grouping of Water Undertakings—Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 52/56

Meetings have continued during the year with the adjoining Water Authorities concerned, and details of all the resources of the Undertakers were collated and considered in detail.

The Council finally decided to accept the policy of the Minister in regard to re-grouping of the Water Undertakings, but formed the opinion that the resources of the proposed North Eastern Water Board would be inadequate to meet the requirements of the area to be served, and would not be capable of fulfilling the intentions of the Minister as envisaged in the above circular.

In view of the above circumstances, and having regard to the fact that the Southern part of the district is already within the area of supply of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, and bearing in mind the good relationship that exists with the Company the Council felt that they would prefer to amalgamate with that Company and the matter is now being investigated.

Mayfield

The supply was maintained without incident during the year.

Mayfield (part of) Stanton, Wootton and Ellastone

The need for a mains supply to these parishes is still great and now that the source of supply at Mayfield has proved adequate it is hoped that a mains supply will be made available in the near future.

Croxden

The parish is covered with mains supply excepting for the Nabb Lane area, and no doubt consideration will have to be given to this area in the very near future.

Croxden Village is supplied from a private Estate supply

Great Gate Village has a bulk supply from the Cheadle Rural District Council.

Beamhurst has a bulk supply from the Cheadle Rural District Council.

Leigh

Served from a bulk supply from the Cheadle Rural District Council.

The supply has been adequate, bearing in mind the rather wet summer, excepting for the higher reaches of Middleton Green and Morrilow Heath which only receive an adequate supply during the night-time.

The Council are to consider the installation of a booster plant to improve the supply to this area.

Field and Birchwood Park Area

These areas are primarily agricultural and at present are not served with a mains supply.

A canvass of all the farms in the areas as to need, estimated consumption and to the possibility of guarantees towards the deficiency on the cost of such a scheme, has been carried out by a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the result has been rather disappointing especially from the guarantees of cost point of view.

The Council is to give further consideration to the provision of a mains supply to these areas.

Stramshall

Bulk supply from the Uttoxeter Urban District Council and the Village itself is adequately served, but the higher reaches of Hollington Lane has no mains supply. The position has been investigated, and to extend the supply from the Village would prove very costly due to the elevated position of the properties to be served. The Council is, however, investigating an alternative supply to meet the needs of this area.

Bramshall

The supply received from the Uttoxeter Urban District Council is boosted to this area and is adequate for all purposes. The booster plant has been designed so as to cater for extensions from this service, capable of supplying Field, Gratwich and Scounslow Green at a future date.

Scounslow Green Area

This area is badly in need of a mains water supply and should receive some priority as soon as a source of supply becomes available, probably from the Bramshall source.

Kingstone (part of)
Gratwich

The Village of Gratwich depends entirely on shallow well and springs and although in the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company's area of supply cannot at present be supplied with mains water, due to its position in relation to and lack of capacity in the existing mains, at Kingstone Village.

Okeover and Ramshorn

These parishes are situated in the most northerly part of the district and are far too remote from any existing or proposed schemes for mains water.

Rocester and Denstone

Served from a bulk supply from the Uttoxeter Urban District Council and the two parishes are well covered with a mains supply.

All the remaining parishes within the district are within the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company's area of supply and are quite well catered for.

The number of dwelling houses and the approximate population supplied with water directly from public mains is shown below for each Parish :—

Parish	Population of Parish Dec., 1958	Number of houses with piped water supply	Estimated Pop. with piped supply
Abbots Bromley	1,414	241	999
Blithfield	310	24	135
Croxden	204	26	104
Denstone	614	104	420
Draycott-in-the-Clay	900	103	341
Ellastone	296	Nil	Nil
Kingstone	370	66	287
Leigh	948	215	815
Marchington	760	72	322
Mayfield	2,011	445	1,465
Newborough	570	45	190
Okeover	62	Nil	Nil
Ramshorn	62	Nil	Nil
Rocester	1,311	333	1,296
Stanton	265	Nil	Nil
Uttoxeter Rural	1,061	144	629
Wootton	152	Nil	Nil

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Abbots Bromley

The new scheme of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal for the Village was completed during the year at a cost of approximately £65,000 0s. 0d., the final opening ceremony taking place on the 25th July.

The site of the new scheme is adjoining the site of the existing sewerage tank and on land at present forming part of the Manor Farm owned by the Council. The works consist of detritus tanks, sedimentation and storm water tanks, two circular bacterial filters, humus tanks and sludge drying beds. In addition there is a small

pumping station with pump for dealing with supernatural water, humus tank and sludge drainings.

The whole works are designed to permit of extensions as required.

All the existing foul and surface water sewers in the Village have been replaced, the new for foul sewage only and the existing for use as surface water sewers.

A small ejector station has been built in Ashbrook Lane to pump the sewerage to the gravity system in Lichfield Road.

A full-time Attendant has been engaged for the maintenance of the works.

It is hoped that a number of pail closets now in use in the Village will be converted to the water borne system, and that further houses can now be built to meet the Housing needs in the Village and surrounding districts.

Rocester

The Village is at present drained by a system of old sewers intended originally for surface water only. They do not form a continuous system and so there are several points of discharge either into tanks with no other treatment, or direct into the river. They are shallow and are not at a suitable level or gradient for inclusion in a comprehensive scheme.

It is hoped that some definite progress will now be made to provide a comprehensive scheme for Sewerage and Sewage Disposal for this Village, on the lines of the one recently completed at Abbots Bromley.

No further building of new houses, or conversion of existing houses, can take place until such a scheme is completed. The Village is Urban in character and there is a demand for houses there.

Mayfield

The present drainage conditions are unsatisfactory, the houses being drained into a number of small tanks which discharge into ditches or direct to the River Dove.

The position is not so acute as at Rocester at the present time, but every endeavour should be made to provide a comprehensive scheme for the Village as soon as possible.

FOOD INSPECTION

Particulars of Food Inspected during 1958

Meat : Carcases inspected and condemnations made.

	Cows and Bulls	Heifers and Bullocks	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and notified	27	291	1	3,131	266
Number inspected	27	291	1	3,131	266
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	1	—	1
Part or organ „	3	43	—	133	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	11.11%	14.7%	—	4.24%	4.13%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Part or organ „	5	17	—	—	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	22.2%	5.8%	—	—	1.12%
Cysticercosis only	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Weight of meat condemned for Tuberculosis ..... 1,243 lbs.
Weight of meat condemned for other diseases ..... 1,219 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned .... 2,462 lbs.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qts.	lbs.
=	1	1	3	26

RODENT CONTROL

A rodent operative is employed for duties in both the Rural and Urban areas and works under the supervision of your Public Health Inspectors.

Throughout the district a free service of rat disinfestation is afforded for residential property, while the cost of the work at business premises is rechargeable.

Number of Infestations found and dealt with during 1958.

(*a*) Private dwellings (including Council houses) 157
(*b*) Business Premises 7
(*c*) Refuse Tips (Local Authority) 19
(*d*) Sewage Works (Local Authority) 30

Sewer Treatment

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the treatment of sewers was carried out to ascertain any evidence of rat infestation.

The following tables show the results obtained.

June, 1958

Parish	*No of Manholes treated*	*Complete take of test bait*	*Partial take*	*No take*
Abbots Bromley	11	5	1	5
Denstone	4	–	–	4
Ellastone	4	–	–	4
Mayfield	14	2	1	11
Rocester	12	6	2	4
Stramshall	5	–	–	5

October, 1958.

Parish	*No. of Manholes treated*	*Complete take of test bait*	*Partial take*	*No take*
Abbots Bromley	5	–	–	5
Rocester	6	1	2	3

FARM SURVEY FOR RAT INFESTATION

During the year 161 farms were visited to ascertain any rat infestation and of this number 28 were found to be infested.

Thirteen farms were disinfested by the Council's operative, and the remaining 15 were dealt with by the farmers concerned.

During 1958 contracts were entered into for dealing with rat infestations at 8 farms and 3 other business premises.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Within the district are 4 slaughterhouses which are licensed for use until the 31st July, 1959.

These premises have proved adequate for the needs of the rural area, and as a result of regular visits for meat inspection, the slaughterhouses have been kept under constant supervision.

The premises generally are old, not well sited and lack amenities, but in all the circumstances are well kept by the occupants.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933—1954

In accordance with the above legislation 20 licences were granted, and of this number 2 empowered the slaughter of horses within the Uttoxeter rural area.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

Number of Distributors of milk in the Uttoxeter Rural District Council area 17

Number licensed to sell

(*a*) Tuberculin tested milk 10

(*b*) Pasteurised Milk 12

(*c*) Sterilized Milk 9

Results of Milk Samples taken during 1958

Test	*No. of Samples*	*Passed*	*Failed*	*Void*
Methylene Blue	109	87	10	4
Phosphatase Test	91	87	4	—
Turbidity Test	19	19	—	—
Biological Test	35	36	—	—

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES, SHOPS, Etc.

Routine inspection of food preparing premises, shops, etc. has been carried out during the year, and considerable work of improvement effected.

Due to the co-operation of shopkeepers and staff, all contraventions of the Regulations have been dealt with by informal and verbal notices.

Where required by statute, the appropriate premises are registered, and these include 36 for the storage and sale of Pre-wrapped Ice Cream, and 7 for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food.

No Ice Cream is manufactured in the rural district, the commodity being " pre-wrapped " and obtained from reputable firms.

UTTOXETER RURAL DISTRICT

List of samples taken during the year 1958.

Article	*No. of samples submitted*	*Genuine*	*Adulterated or Mislabelled*
Milk	220	218	2
Pasteurised Milk	1	1	
T.T. Milk	87	87	
Channel Islands Milk	10	10	
Total Milk Samples	318	316	2
Strawberries in Heavy Syrup	1	1	
Blackcurrant Jam	1	1	
Chopped Pork with natural juice	1	1	
Custard Powder with added glucose	1	1	
Cornflour	1	1	
Yellow Cling Peach Halves in syrup	1	1	
" Steaklets "	1	1	
Total General Food Samples	7 (Formal)	7 (Formal)	
Total No. of Samples	325	323	2

Adulterated Milk : Proceedings were instituted against one offender. Fines amounting to £3 0s. 0d. together with £4 12s. 0d. special costs were imposed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1958 the number of notifications received with respect to the various infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis was as follows :

Infectious Diseases	*Number of Cases*	*Admitted to Hospital*
Measles	35	—
Scarlet Fever	16	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	1	—
Food Poisoning	9	2
Dysentery	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—
	63	2

Infectious Diseases—Incidence in 1958 compared with the previous four years

Disease	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Measles	35	33	15	349	14
Scarlet Fever	16	6	—	10	8
Whooping Cough	—	22	29	11	13
Acute Pneumonia	1	2	3	2	4
Food Poisoning	9	7	2	4	19
Dysentery	1	3	25	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	19	—
Erysipelas	1	1	2	2	3
Acute Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	2	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—

The number of cases of infectious disease notified in 1958 in the Uttoxeter R.D. was the lowest ever recorded. As is to be expected the majority of cases were Measles and Scarlet Fever. There were no cases of Whooping Cough or Poliomyelitis.

The nine cases of food poisoning comprised, in the main, two family outbreaks in Abbots Bromley in August and October. The initial case in one outbreak was unfortunately fulminating and fatal. On investigation two other members of the family were found to be excreting salmonella typhimurium, the infecting organism. The first was a lad of 15 years who, because of his employment by a local butcher, was suspended from work under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953, in order to avoid the spread of infection. The second, a child of 9 years, was admitted to hospital for treatment, and made an uneventful recovery.

The other family outbreak was less serious involving a father and three children aged 10 yrs., 8 yrs. and 3½ yrs., all of whom were only mildly infected with salmonella typhimurium.

In both these outbreaks it was not possible, in spite of detailed laboratory investigation, to trace the source of infection.

It is of utmost importance in outbreaks of suspected food poisoning that the Public Health Department be notified as soon as possible, preferably by telephone, so that investigation may be initiated and any suspect food examined for contamination before being completely consumed or thrown away.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP.
AGE PERIOD IN YEAR, 1958 — CORRECTED

	Under 1 year		1—2 years		3—4 years		5—9 years		10—14 years		15—24 years		25 years and over		Age Unknown		Totals		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Measles	–	–	3	–	4	4	16	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	12	35
Scarlet Fever	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	1	5	1	3	–	–	–	–	6	10	16
Whooping Cough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food Poisoning	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	5	4	9
Acute Pneumonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Erysipelas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(Non-Paralytic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Paratyphoid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ophthalmia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerperal Pyrexia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cerebro Spinal Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abortus Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acute Encephalitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table giving names of Parishes and the number of houses and approximate population which each contains, along with the incidence of infectious disease in each Parish, during 1958.

No. of Houses in 1951 Census	Name of Parish	No. of Ho'ses	Population of Parish, Dec., 1958	INFECTIOUS DISEASE.						Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	Dysentery	Ophthalmia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Diphtheria
				Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas							
339	Abbots Bromley	357	1,414	2	9	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76	Blithfield	78	310	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
71	Croxden	75	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
162	Denstone	177	614	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148	Draycott-in-the-Clay	170	900	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86	Ellastone	96	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
89	Kingstone	116	370	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
201	Leigh	275	948	—	1	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
206	Marchington	213	760	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
386	Mayfield	493	2,011	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
139	Newborough	157	570	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Okeover	14	62	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Ramshorn	17	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
363	Rocester	428	1,311	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63	Stanton	68	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
276	Uttoxeter Rural	329	1,061	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Wootton	45	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,672	TOTALS	3,108	11,310	35	16	—	1	9	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

Infectious Disease 1958—Months of Occurrence.

Month	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Acute Poliomyelitis		Dysentery	Paratyphoid	Ophthalmia	P. Pyrexia	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Diphtheria
							Paralytic	Non-Paralytic						
Jan.	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feb.	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mar.	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apr.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aug.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sept.	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct.	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov.	5	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec.	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	35	16	—	1	9	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

For your information I give details regarding infectious diseases in the Rural Districts of Staffordshire (10)—1958. — Corrected Cases.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid	Acute Primary Pneumonia	Dysentery	Acute Poliomyelitis		Food Poisoning	Tuberculosis		
						Paralytic	Non-Paralytic		Lung	C.N.S.	Other
1st Quarter	58	—	1	37	72	—	—	11	23	1	2
2nd Quarter	69	—	—	20	33	2	5	4	28	—	2
3rd Quarter	23	—	—	10	3	2	1	9	20	1	3
4th Quarter	42	—	—	12	2	—	—	—	5	—	—
TOTALS FOR 1958	192	—	1	79	110	4	6	24	76	2	7
TOTALS FOR 1957	115	—	1	152	90	13	12	37	96	1	11

TUBERCULOSIS

One notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was received during the year.

There were no deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

The table below shows new cases and deaths due to Tuberculosis, classified as pulmonary and non-pulmonary, in the Uttoxeter Rural District for each of the last five years.

Year	*Population*	*New Cases*		*Deaths*		*Death Rates per 1,000,000 Population*
		Pul.	*Non-Pul.*	*Pul.*	*Non-Pul.*	
1958	11,310	1	—	—	—	—
1957	11,350	—	—	—	—	—
1956	11,260	2	1	—	—	—
1955	11,150	—	—	—	—	—
1954	11,100	—	—	1	1	180

Death Rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 population

Year	*Uttoxeter*	*England and Wales*
1958	—	0.106
1957	—	0.11

DIPHTHERIA

There have been no cases of Diphtheria notified in the Uttoxeter Rural District since 1955. The following table gives the incidence of Diphtheria and deaths due to the disease in the Uttoxeter Rural District compared with England and Wales since 1955.

	Uttoxeter		**England and Wales**	
	Notifications	*Deaths*	*Notifications*	*Deaths*
1958	—	—	79	8
1957	—	—	40	—
1956	—	—	51	—
1955	19	—	161	13

Diphtheria Immunisation

Under the National Health Scheme, 1946, this responsibility passed to the Local Health Authority, upon which is laid the

obligation to arrange for the immunisation of all persons in the area of the Authority (Section 26).

As in previous years, it was possible during 1958 for parents to have their children immunised by their own family doctor free of charge. Immunisation was also available at the Infant Welfare Centre in Uttoxeter. Special immunising sessions were also held in the various schools in the Uttoxeter Rural District.

The following table gives the number of children from Uttoxeter Rural District who received protection against Diphtheria during 1958 :—

	Under 1 yr.	1—4 *years*	5—14 *years*	*Total*
Primary Doses	46	33	76	155
Booster Doses	—	4	144	148

Diphtheria Immunisation since 1954

Year	Number of Protected Children		Total	Number of children receiving reinforcing doses
	Under 4 yr.	4—14 years		
1958	79	76	155	148
1957	113	6	119	76
1956	125	39	164	97
1955	98	36	134	135
1954	34	124	158	181

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the number of children receiving protection against Diphtheria was higher in 1958 than in 1957, but it ought to be higher still. Parents must realise that despite the fact that we have had no cases of the disease in the Uttoxeter Rural District for a few years, Diphtheria can still constitute a grave danger, particularly if the percentage of children protected falls to a low level.

WHOOPING COUGH

No cases of Whooping Cough were notified in the Uttoxeter Rural District in 1958.

The incidence in previous years is shown in the following table :—

	1958	1957	1956	1955
Number of notifications received for Whooping Cough	—	22	29	11

Whooping Cough Immunisation

In 1958, 63 children received protection against Whooping Cough.

	1958	1957	1956
Number of children protected against Whooping Cough	63	79	96

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The number of vaccinations carried out in the Uttoxeter Rural District are as follows :—

	Under 1 yr.	*1 yr.*	*2—4 yrs.*	*5—14 yrs.*	*Over 15 yrs.*	*Total*
Primary Vaccinations	70	5	6	2	2	85
Re-Vaccinations	—	—	1	11	23	35

	1958	1957	1956
No. of primary vaccinations (all ages)	85	79	88

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

During 1958, vaccination against Poliomyelitis was offered to all children under 15 years, expectant mothers and other priority groups, and later in the year to the extended age group of 15 to 25 year olds.

The numbers protected are as follows :—

0—15 *yrs.*	*Over 15 yrs.*	*Priority Groups*
1,112	46	30